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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

124317

COUNTRY Spain

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT The Present Catalan Political Situation

INFO. 4 November

DIST. 11 November 1947

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PAGES 2 25X1A2g

ORIGIN

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SUPPLEMENT

Possible Accord between Catalans Inside and Outside Spain

1. After a meeting held on 11 September 1947 between members of the Catalan exile organization Solidaridad Catalana and representatives of the Consell Nacional de la Democracia Catalana, [REDACTED] an accord would be reached between the two groups. 25X1X6
2. Prior to this meeting, Josep Tarradellas, Secretary General of the Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, conferred with the Cenotista delegate of the Consell. The latter emphasized the importance to the future Catalan political picture of the views of the CNT. He said that if the CNT were excluded from the political accord it would lend its support to the Alianza Nacional de Fuerzas Democraticas but if it were included in the accord it would work toward the dissolution of the ANFD in Catalonia.
3. Tarradellas, who at first was opposed to admitting the CNT as a party to the agreement, later changed his position and agreed to the inclusion of the Cenotistas. This presented the Esquerra with a serious problem since it had been firmly opposed to CNT inclusion. It was the opinion of the other Catalan party leaders that the Esquerra was making a mistake in not taking advantage of the opportunity presented by the Catalan CNT to dissolve the only "Spanish" entity among the antifranquist forces in Catalonia, i.e., the ANFD.
4. As of 12 September, the details of the accord were still to be worked out but the agreement was substantially as follows:
 - a. President Irla will be recognized as the legal president of Catalonia.
 - b. President Irla will delegate political functions and actions to two delegations - one inside Catalonia and the other abroad - and will appoint their respective presidents.
 - c. The delegations will function separately but in complete accord with each other.
 - d. The new Consejo (Council) will have a new name which has not yet been determined.
5. The presidents of the delegations had not been appointed by 12 September. Source believed that Marquet, President of the Consell, was the most likely

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choice for the delegation inside Catalonia. Source said that although it was more difficult to predict who would be president of the delegation abroad, the names of Tarradellas and Carlos Pi i Sunyer had been mentioned. It appeared certain, in any case, that the post would be given to a member of the Esquerra.

6. As of 6 October, the delegates of the Consell were still in France. They had reached a tentative agreement with Solidaridad Catalana and ratification of the accord was awaiting the arrival from London of Pi i Sunyer. The latter had been expected to arrive in Paris on 5 October.

7. The Consell delegates were optimistic about the attitude of Pi i Sunyer. They did not believe that he would offer any objection to the accord which already had been agreed upon verbally, although they recognized the fact that Pi i Sunyer and the Catalans inside Spain had not always been in agreement.

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it was Tarradellas who established the position to be followed by the Esquerra, and Pi i Sunyer merely followed the pattern, to the annoyance of the Catalans inside Spain. Tarradellas' change of attitude to favor an understanding with the Consell, immediately after the latter had come to an agreement with the regional CNT in Catalonia, had left Pi i Sunyer in an awkward position.

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8. The delegates of the Consell, at the orders of Marquet, published a manifesto censuring the Esquerra for its attitude toward the Comité Permanente de la Democracia Catalana. Distribution of the manifesto had been sharply limited because of the probability that an accord would be reached. Reportedly, the manifesto was printed at the expense of the French Socialist Party through the intervention of the Socialist delegate of the Consell.

The Prieto Plan

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9. As of 6 October, the Catalans had no clear-cut position in regard to general Spanish politics. Marquet and the majority of the Catalans inside Spain had abandoned hope for success of the transition solution advocated by Prieto in contrast to their previous belief that a solution of this type was possible.
10. Early in September, Tarradellas stated that the Prieto plan in his opinion was already a complete failure. The Catalans, he said, could not follow the plan because in the last analysis it favored the monarchists and even the Franco regime. Tarradellas added, however, that he had no intention of severing his purely personal friendship with the Socialist leader.

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